

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 26.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
BY THOMAS SMITH.

### CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

## PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

**Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,**  
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

## Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

## Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

## ITCH CURED, By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

## Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures: juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad synges in, &c.

## Hamilton's Elixir, Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

## Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Wallemant, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

## New Invented Light Water Proof SUMMER HATS.

By A. P. Levett, to be had at A. Sheriff's new store, Main street.

N. B. These hats being prepared with a durable water proofing, will not break by fair usage, but last longer than any other sort yet made, and resist the summer heat and winter cold.

## To Rent, A Large Log House

On Main street, adjoining Patterson Bain's.

## BENJAMIN KARRACK, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and has opened a shop in Mr. Bain's new house, situated on the corner of Cross and Main Cross streets. He trusts his experience is such as to enable him to give satisfaction to those who may call on him as a new beginner.

16-3t April 11, 1812.

TAKEN UP by William Wright, living on the Limestone road, at the big Pond, a sorrel Horse, near five feet high, a few white hairs in his forehead, supposed to be six years old last spring, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a stirrup iron, appraised to \$50 before me this 11th Nov. 1811.

17 Leonard Young.

## THE CELEBRATED RUNNING HORSE DARE-DEVIL.

Originally called Johnson's Colt.



IS now in high health and vigour, and will stand at my farm near Lexington, on Russell's road, & be let to mares on the following terms: For the season, Ten Dollars, payable on or before the 25th of December next, in wheat, rye, corn, oats, hemp, wool, linen, linsey, beef on foot, pork, lard, whiskey or sugar, to be delivered at the stand or in Lexington, at the market prices; which may be discharged by the payment of Six Dollars within the season, which will expire on the 16th day of July.—The single leap Four dollars, cash in hand.—Insurance Twelve Dollars. Any person putting four or more mares, shall have a deduction of One Dollar on each.—Mares from a distance pastured and grain fed on moderate terms; but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

DARE-DEVIL having stood for a number of years in Lexington, renders it unnecessary to recapitulate his pedigree and performances annually—they can be seen at the stable.—I shall therefore only observe, as a runner and foal getter, his superiority appears to be admitted by all; and that he is a native, and not imported.

DANIEL BRADFORD.  
March 30th, 1812.

## KENTUCKY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

For insuring Houses and other property, from LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE Society being now organised, applications for Insurance may be made every day from ten o'clock until two at Mr. Lewis Sanders's store in Lexington.

Agreeably to the law incorporating the society, Houses and Buildings are to be insured, on a mutual plan—that is, the parties applying for insurance, are both insured and insurers, and premiums once paid, the insured have no other or further to pay; unless from heavy losses, the society should be constrained to call on the members for a quota, to be apportioned to the amount insured by each, so as always to keep up a fund to promptly meet and pay said loss or losses.

This plan is conceived to be the most advantageous to the insurers—in as much as all profit to be made by offices of insurance, by this plan, goes to every member insured therein; as well as that it keeps the whole of the money paid for the premiums, in the state, to circulate amongst ourselves.

Merchandise, machinery, household furniture and other effects, will be insured for a premium to be paid annually or monthly, or for a longer period, as may be agreed by the parties applying for the same. This premium will be found full as low as in any insurance office to the eastward.

A copy of the laws incorporating the society, and of the bye-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the society, as also the scale of premiums for insurance, may be had on application at their office.

When applications shall have been made for insurance to an amount equal to twenty thousand dollars, the society are authorised by law, to issue policies, which will be done according to law.

Agents will forthwith be appointed throughout the state, to receive applications for insurance, of which due notice will be given.

Mutual Assurance Office, 30th March, 1812.  
JAMES MORRISON, Pres't.  
W. MACBEAN, CLK.

TAKEN UP by John Patterson, living in Adair county, on the waters of the south fork of Little Barren river, near to Maj. Young's, one Brown Mare, yellow about the nose and belly, some grey hairs in the face, some saddle marks, a white spot on the off shoulder, a little roach backed, a switch tail, supposed to be 9 years old past, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, appraised to \$18.

John Hugart, J. P. A. C.

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan-officers and their clerks and for books and stationery for the same; for the payments of the mint establishment; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, bouys and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, two hundred and one thousand four hundred and twenty five dollars:

For the expense of fire-wood, stationery, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, fifty thousand dollars:

For all contingent expenses of the Library of Congress, and for the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the U. States, thirty thousand dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, including the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars in addition to the sum allowed for the compensation of his clerks by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twelve thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

For compensation to a clerk on old records in the said department, for the year eighteen hundred and eleven, and the year eighteen

hundred and twelve, fifteen hundred and seventy four dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks in the said Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand seventy-two dollars and fifty cents:

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars:

For printing and distributing the laws of the first session of the twelfth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, five thousand five hundred dollars:

For printing and binding five hundred copies of the census of one thousand eight hundred and ten, four thousand six hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April one thousand eight hundred and six, and the further sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars to make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, seventeen thousand and seventy four dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand dollars:

For compensation of the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand six hundred and thirty nine dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents:

For expense of stationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenses of the Comptroller's office, five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy one dollars:

For expense of stationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenses of the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-five cents:

For expense of stationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasurer's office, three hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars and two cents:

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Treasury department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," six thousand six hundred and thirty four dollars and seven cents.

For compensation to the messenger of the Register's office, for stamping and arranging ships registers, ninety dollars:

For expense of stationery, printing and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Register's office, including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine records, two thousand eight hundred dollars:

For fuel and other contingent and incidental expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars:

For the purchase of books, maps and charts for the use of the Treasury department, four hundred dollars:

For compensation to a superintendent employed to secure the buildings and records of the treasury department, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, including the expense of two watchmen, the repairs of two fire engines, buckets, lanterns and other incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars:

For defraying the expense of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, twelve hundred dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars for clerk hire in addition to the sum allowed by the act of April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and six, eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars:

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, one thousand dollars:

For compensation to the accountant of the War Department, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of two thousand dollars for clerk hire in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April one thousand eight hundred and six, twelve thousand six hundred and ten dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks in the war department not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," two thousand two hundred and twenty six dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the War Department, one thousand dollars:

For compensation to the clerks employed in the paymaster's office, including the sum of three hundred and twelve dollars for deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and a further sum of one thousand two hundred dollars in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, four thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars:

For contingent expenses in the said office, two hundred dollars:

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, and for expense of stationery, store rent and fuel for said office, including the sum

of five hundred dollars for compensation to clerks in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, five thousand one hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand six hundred and eighty five dollars:

For expenses of stationery, fuel, printing and other contingent expenses in the said office two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand one hundred and ten dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, one thousand dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Navy Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," one thousand nine hundred and thirty five dollars:

For compensation to the post master general, assistant postmaster general, clerks and persons employed in the post master general's office, including the sum of two thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars for compensation to clerks in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April one thousand eight hundred and six, seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars:

For the expense of fuel, house rent; for the messenger, candles stationery chests, &c. incident to the post master general's office, two thousand five hundred dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks employed in the post-master general's office, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," one thousand four hundred and one dollar and seventy five cents:

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the clerks of the commissioners of loans, and for allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorised expense of the several loan offices, fifteen thousand dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor general, and his clerks, three thousand two hundred dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor of the land south of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, and for stationery and other contingencies, including the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for clerk hire in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, four thousand seven hundred dollars:

For compensation to the officers of the mint viz:

The director, two thousand dollars:

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars:

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars:

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars, and

One clerk, at five hundred dollars:

For wages to the persons employed in melting, coining, carpenters, mill-wrights, and smiths, work, including the sum of one thousand dollars, allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, and of six hundred dollars, allowed to an assistant engraver, eight thousand five hundred dollars:

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars:

For an allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, three thousand dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the territory of Orleans, thirteen thousand dollars:

For clerk hire, expense of stationery, and other contingent expenses of said territory, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, including the sum of six hundred dollars for clerk hire in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, nine thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor judges and secretary of the Louisiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery, office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For expense of stationery office rent and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For the discharge of such demands against the U. States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars:

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges and district judges of the U. States, including the chief justice and two associate judges for the district of Columbia; to the attorney general, and to the district judge of the territory of Orleans, including the sum of one thousand dollars for the payment of the additional salaries for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, allowed to the judges of the dis-

trict of Columbia by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, sixty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars:

For the like compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the U. States, three thousand four hundred dollars:

For compensation granted to the several marshals for the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, East and West Tennessee and Orleans, two thousand two hundred dollars:

For defraying the expenses of the supreme circuit and district courts of the U. States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the U. States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars:

For the payment of a balance due for the salary of Robert H. Harrison, deceased, formerly a judge of the supreme court of the U. States, the same having heretofore been carried to the surplus fund, five hundred and fifty six dollars and sixteen cents:

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present government, nine hundred and sixty dollars:

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invailed pensioners of the U. States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, to the fourth of March one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, ninety-eight thousand dollars:

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, stakes, channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses, ninety-three thousand one hundred dollars and sixty seven cents:

For defraying the expense of surveying the public land within the several territories of the United States, forty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars:

For surveying the coast of the United States, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the credit of the surplus fund forty nine thousand two hundred and eighty four dollars and twenty-five cents:

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, seventy three thousand dollars:

For the contingent expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, one hundred thousand dollars:

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars:

For the relief and protection of distressed American Seamen, fifteen thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses of regulating laying out, and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to Ohio, agreeably to an act of Congress, passed the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, being so much of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, at the close of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents:

For expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, in relation to captures of American vessels, and defending causes elsewhere, four thousand dollars:

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, four thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses authorised by the eleventh section of the act of March the second, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled, "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," to be drawn annually by the President of the United States, for the payment of agents, assistant agents and clerks, including the sum of eleven thousand and six hundred dollars and fifty cents, which had accrued by said act for the year eighteen hundred and eleven, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-six cents:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by an act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

February 26, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

## PROROGATION.

To the Honorable the Assembly and Senate of the State of New-York.

Gentlemen—The constitution of this state has vested in the governor thereof, a discretion to prorogue the assembly and senate from time to time, provided such prorogations shall not exceed sixty days in the space of any one year. It was doubtless intended by the wise and patriotic framers of that sacred instrument, that this power should be exercised on all occasions when, in the opinion of the executive, the public good would be promoted by it.

I entertain a perfect conviction, that the exercise of the above mentioned prerogative at the present time, is not only a sacred and indispensable duty which I owe to the community, but that it will have a tendency to awaken enquiry, and to produce a degree of information which, under existing circumstances, cannot fail to be useful and important in deciding, ultimately, upon some of the most important measures now pending before the legislature.

I am not unmindful of the magnitude and responsibility of the duty discharged by this message; and, therefore, beg leave to assign some of the prominent reasons which have impelled me to its performance.

You are apprised, gentlemen, that some years since it was ascertained, beyond any reasonable doubt, that corrupt inducements were held out to members of the legislature in order to obtain their votes



favour of an incorporation of a banking institution in the city of New-York; and the very strong and general suspicion, that the emoluments tendered were, in certain instances, accepted, inflicted a deep wound upon the honour of the state and upon the purity and independence of legislation.

At the last session of the legislature, an act was passed incorporating the late Jersey bank; and although there has been as yet no judicial investigation as to the alleged improper means made use of to obtain that act, there is a very general public opinion, that unwarrantable attempts were resorted to on that occasion to influence, unduly, the then members of the legislature.

With respect to the bill for the incorporation of another bank in the city of New-York, by the name of the Bank of America, now before the senate, many, and forcible objections, exist against it: and I cherished the hope that the considerations which I had the honour to suggest to the legislature at the commencement of the present session, would have had their due influence. In corroboration of those considerations, I avail myself of this occasion to remark, that the bill now before the senate establishes, in the city of New-York, a bank with a capital of six million of dollars; that five millions thereof may be subscribed by the stockholders of the late bank of the United States, without any provision which gives a preference to the citizens of the United States; and thus foreign stockholders may be admitted, in the discretion of the directors, to monopolize the stock, and consequent controul of the intended bank, and thereby acquire a dangerous influence in the monied operations and other important concerns of the state.

The banking capital in the city of New-York now exceeds nine millions of dollars. This capital, in the most flourishing state of our commerce, has been found adequate to commercial purposes. The United States, we have much reason to apprehend, are on the verge of a war with Great Britain, in defence of our rights, our national honour, and our independence; and commerce is consequently nearly suspended. Can it be wise, then, to increase our banking capital in an unprecedented manner, at a time when we have only a very limited and restricted commerce left? Can it be prudent or safe, at such a time, to employ British capital, and subject ourselves to its deleterious influence in thwarting the operations of our own government, in a just and necessary war with Great Britain? It appears to me that it would be unwise and impolitic.

When I contemplate the erection of a new bank in the city of New-York with so enormous and unusual a capital; when I perceive the resuscitation within this state of half the whole capital of the late United States bank; and when I view the power which that bank is to concentrate in the hands of a few individuals, I cannot but feel the most lively apprehensions to the safety of all other banking institutions, and of our most inestimable political institutions.

But these considerations become less important when compared with others, to which it is my painful duty here to advert.

It appears, by the journals of the assembly, that attempts have been made to corrupt, by bribes, four members of that body, to vote for the passage of the bill to incorporate the aforesaid bank; and it also appears, by the journals of the senate, that an improper attempt has been made to influence one of the senators to vote for the bill. Far be it from me to insinuate that improper considerations have induced any member of the legislature to vote for the said bill, yet, should its final passage now take place, before the persons implicated in holding out the before mentioned inducements shall have been judicially tried, and without consulting the feelings and opinion of the community at large upon the subject, public sentiment will, I fear, however unjustly, attribute its passage, in some degree, to the influence of such inducements.

Under such persuasion, I entertain the most fearful apprehensions that the confidence of the people in the purity and independence of legislation will be fatally impaired; our representative system, which has been devised for us by our sages and wisest jurists as a safeguard for our security, our property, and our liberty, ultimately destroyed; and this great and populous state lose her just importance and influence in the destinies of the U. States.

It gives me sincere anxiety and pain to reflect, that many individual inconveniences will result from a prorogation of the legislature at this time; yet these inconveniences do not compare with the public considerations which induce this measure.

Solemnly impressed with the importance of the preceding considerations, and feeling that the morals, the honor, and the dignity of the state require it—and in order that time may be afforded for reflection, and for the complete ascertainment of public sentiment, upon a measure fraught with such important consequences, I have deemed it proper to prorogue, and I do hereby prorogue the Assembly and Senate until the twenty-first day of May next, then to meet in the Capitol in the city of Albany.

Given under my hand, and the privy seal of the state of New-York, at the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year

of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SATURDAY, April 4.

Immediately after the Clerk had finished reading the Journal of yesterday, the galleries were cleared by order of the Speaker, and the doors closed, and remained closed till the house adjourned, when it appeared the injunction was taken off so much of the secret proceedings of the house as related to the Embargo law.

### SECRET JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1812.

A confidential message, in writing, was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles his Secretary, where upon,—

The house was cleared of all persons except the members, &c. The Message was read as follows—

### CONFIDENTIAL.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

"Considering it as expedient, under existing circumstances and prospects, that a general Embargo be laid on all vessels now in port or hereafter arriving, for the period of sixty days, I recommend the immediate passage of a law to that effect."

JAMES MADISON.

April 1, 1812.

On motion of Mr. Porter the message was referred to the committee of foreign relations, who immediately reported a bill to lay an embargo for 60 days. The house took it up in committee and passed it to a third reading. It was then engrossed, and finally passed, as follows, yeas, 70; nays 41:

YEAS—Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earl, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyne-man, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Le-fever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, McKim, Metcalf, Mitchell, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, Smith, Strong, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Biegelow, Bleeker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Huffy, Jackson, Key, Law, Livingston, McBryde, Moseley, Pearson, Piper, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sheffield, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Taliaferro, Tallmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White Wilson—41.

FRIDAY, April 3.

Comprising so much of the proceedings of that day as relates to the embargo.

A message was received from the senate, notifying the house that the senate have passed the bill entitled "an act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. for a limited time," with amendments, in which they desired the concurrence of the house.

The house concurred in the senate's amendments, the principal of which was the extension of the embargo from 60 to 90 days. Yeas 56, Nays 53; majority 3 only.

The vote in the Senate on laying the Embargo for ninety days, was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cotts, Franklin, Galliard, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith, of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed, Smith, of Md.—13.

Tuesday, April 9.

The House met with closed doors, and continued in secret sitting till one o'clock, when the doors were opened.

Mr. Strong presented a petition of Mary Barrell, of Vermont, stating that she was entirely dependent for a support upon the exertions of her son capt. Wm. C. Baen, who was killed in the late action with the Indians on the Wabash, and praying relief. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Milnor presented a petition of Leslie & Newman and of Richard Milne, merchants of Philadelphia, praying permission to import from G. Britain sundry goods ordered from thence previous to the President's proclamation of November 2, 1812. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Jonathan Coleman, addressed to Congress, stating that he is a native born American citizen, and has been impressed and is detained on board the British ship of war called the Mars, and soliciting the interference of Congress in effecting his release. Referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Burwell, Little, Dinsmoor, Milnor and Potter.

The following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as the Senate may appoint, to consider and report what business demands the immediate attention of Congress, and whether a recess be compatible with the public interest, and the term of such recess.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of extending the right of suffrage to the people of the Illinois Territory, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Johnson, B. Hall, Alston, Taliaferro and Taggart were appointed the committee.

The bill from the Senate "to enlarge the limits of the state of Louisiana" was twice read and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill relative to those engaged in the late campaign on the Wabash.

The engrossed bill providing for the government of the territory of Louisiana was read a third time.

Mr. McKee moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the first Monday in December next. Motion negatived.

The question on the passage of the bill was then determined in the affirmative.

### NON-IMPORTATION LAW.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE in the chair, on the bill to authorize the importation of goods, wares and merchandise, under certain circumstances, from Great-Britain, her colonies or dependencies.

[This is the bill which proposes to authorize the importation of all goods, wares and merchandise, being the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain, her colonies or dependencies, and which were purchased or actually contracted for in Great-Britain, her colonies or dependencies, anterior to the 1st day of February, 1811.]

Mr. Rhea said this bill, having, contrary to his expectation, travelled so far, as to arrive to be considered in a committee of the whole House; and he being desirous to arrest its progress, and put an end to an expectation which had partially existed; he intended to make a motion to try the principle thereof. The object of this bill was to admit the importation of British products and merchandise into the U. S. He considered this bill directly opposed to, and a virtual repeal to, a certain extent, of, the non-importation law. If it be the object of any gentleman, to repeal directly or indirectly the non-importation law, let a resolution on that subject be presented, and then there will be an opportunity to meet the question fairly in the face, whether the non-importation law, shall be repealed. He hoped this question would be taken as speedily as possible. Hesitation in this case was dangerous; and, being desirous to put an end to this bill, he now moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. Lowndes made an able and eloquent speech in opposition to the motion.

After which the question was taken on Mr. Rhea's motion to strike out the first section of the bill and negatived, Yeas 26.

Several gentlemen subsequently spoke; and Mr. Lowndes proposed several important amendments to the bill; after which the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, April 10.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill yesterday under discussion.

Mr. Plawats moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to Monday week.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone it indefinitely.

After considerable debate on these motions, the question on indefinite postponement was taken. Yeas—50—Nays—60. The motion to postpone to Monday week was carried, yeas 57.

Mr. Bibb's motion to appoint a committee to act with a committee of the Senate, to consider what business is necessary to be decided on previous to adjournment, and at what time an adjournment, may take place, was taken up, and after debate, was passed, yeas 73 to 40.

Baltimore, April 9.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Accounts are received by the schooner *Rossie*, in 27 days from Bordeaux. A mercantile friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from his correspondent in Bordeaux.

The *Hornet* was to sail about the 14th of March—No political change as far as we have been able to learn had taken place.

"BORDEAUX, March 11, 1812.

"Since our last respects of the 20th ult. the emperor has granted an additional number of licences to export wines, brandies and dry goods from France to England, and to bring from thence in return sugars, coffee, pepper, indigo, cotton, cochineal, tea, hides, dye woods and medical drugs. A few imperial permits have also been granted to import colonial produce from the U. States in American vessels. These unexpected and incompressible measures have caused a complete stagnation in business, and no sales of colonial produce could now be effected without a great reduction from the last prices.

"It will no doubt be soon ascertained, whether the licences for England can be executed, if they can, it certainly will not answer to send colonial produce from the U. States to this country. But, in the contrary case, which appears to be most probable, such produce will ere long be in demand at high prices.

"Brandies have risen about 25 per cent. principally owing to the measures before mentioned, and good American 4th proof would now cost on board ship about 3fr. 37-100 per gallon. The enclosed price current must be considered as nominal, but annexed to it is a list of arrivals from America.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The schooner *Rossie*, capt. Long, arrived this morning—left Bordeaux 11th March. The editor of the Federal Gazette has

been politely favored with verbal intelligence, and Bordeaux and Paris papers to the 3d and 8th ult.

The Emperor was at Paris at latest dates—but daily expected to set out for the north. Large armies appeared to be in motion, and every thing indicated an immediate war with Russia.

Some broken regiments of disabled troops were occasionally returning from Spain—But no news from that country circulated in France—the tyranny of the press forbidding.

It was not known that the French government had intercepted Mr. Russell's despatches, as reported via England.

### INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Mercantile House in Liverpool, to a respectable Mercantile House in this city, dated 21st Feb. 1812.

"We refer to our letter of the 8th inst. since when, the Regency restrictions have expired, and the Prince has disappointed the hopes and the expectations of the nation. Mr. Perceval's Administration possesses his confidence and approbation, though he would have been glad to strengthen his government by the co-operation of some of his earlier friends; an intimation of which was made to Lords Grey and Grenville, but they have declined forming part of such a Ministry. The Regent's letter to the Duke of York, and the letters of Lords Grey and Grenville, from which the above is derived, have been published.

"In this event we have the melancholly confirmation of an adherence to the Orders in Council, and the concomitant measures to which they have given birth. The calamity of an American war seems now almost inevitable; Mr. P. himself in the debate, on the 13th inst. admits, that it is barely possible to be avoided. On this occasion he declared he would not remain in his situation, if the House of Commons compelled Ministers to make concessions to America. The President's Message to Congress, dated the 8th ult. communicating Foster and Monroes letters, has been received here, and the sentiments of the former are but an echo of those maintained by Mr. Perceval in the above speech. Gloomy, however as the prospects are as to America, we think that some months will elapse before the commencement of hostilities. All that our government has threatened, is retaliation on the Non-Importation Law; all that yours is doing, is putting the United States into an attitude to meet what may come—see in Mr. Perceval the first blow! We see in Mr. Perceval no inclination to do it; on the contrary, it is manifest, he wishes to avoid it—he does not want war, he only wishes to continue his Orders in Council. In his words he is not hostile to the United States, but he is wedded to the blockading system, as the sheet anchor of the country; and if it must be maintained by war, he is prepared to go that length. The irritation of your government is greater. Still we think the same hope which has but just vanished here, of a favourable change on the expiration of the Regency restrictions, will have confined its view merely to preparations. The present intelligence will probably not reach Washington till the middle of April, when fresh deliberations will be required, and more time elapse. In this interval may something intervene to avert the impending calamities! Though we are not sanguine, it is hard to relinquish hope."

The arrival at New-York from Liverpool of the ship *Lady Madison*, in the unprecedented passage of 19 days, has brought London dates to the 15th March. We cannot for a fortnight to come expect any later dates, and it is of great value that we are thus put in possession of occurrences so very late.

The king of England is as mad as ever: the orders in council as rigorously enforced. A motion to rescind them in the house of Lords was negatived by a majority of 64. A similar motion in the house of Commons was negatived by a majority of 72.

The duke of Bedford in an audience he had with the Prince Regent, received assurances that the opinion of the Prince in favour of the Catholic emancipation was unchanged and unchangeable. Earl Moira, has positively refused the order of the Garter, twice tendered him from the Regent, as an evidence of his personal regard.—The ribbon has been bestowed upon the Duke of Richmond, who when Col. Lenox shot away one of the curls from the side of the Duke of York's head. Earl Moira was the Duke of York's second upon that occasion. Several changes of minor consequence have been made in the Perceval administration.

The torrent of war is rolling northward, towards Russia, who it is expected will be aided by Sweden and England. Bonaparte is expected to head his army in person. In the mean time his troops are taking possession of Prussia Denmark and Poland, under the command of Berthier, McDonald, Ney, and the Duke of Reggio. The French army will be reinforced by 6,000 Holstein cavalry and 50,000 Prussians, and a co-operation with the army of the Emperor of Austria, and that of the Turkish Empire. There can be little doubt, that before Christmas, Bonaparte will have driven Alexander to Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia.

Nothing important from Spain or Portugal. The Danes have fitted out a number of Privateers, and the British are preparing to blockade all the ports of France and Holland. At Valencia, the French took 16,131 prisoners, of the line, near 2,000 sick and 1,000 officers, among these

the general in chief, O'Donnel, and captain general Blake. Pensacola has been treacherously surrendered to Suchet, after which he proceeded to besiege Alicante, the only remaining city in Valencia unoccupied by the French.

The king of the Two Sicilies has abdicated the throne. A small licence trade is yet kept up between France and England.

CUMBERLAND CIRCUIT COURT, SCT.

MARCH TERM, 1812.

SALLY DRYDEN, Complainant, }  
against } In Chancery.  
DAVID DRYDEN, Defendant, }

THIS day came the complainant, by her counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court: and it appearing from the affidavit of Joseph F. Lewis, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. Therefore on her motion, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, or the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters contained in this bill decreed accordingly.—And it is ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith published eight weeks successively in some public authorised newspaper of this state, according to law.

(A Copy.) Teste,

18 Edwards King, d. c. c. c.

JOSIAH L. DOWNING

HAS CONSTANTLY FOR HIRE,

Riding Horses, Gigs & Carriages.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Good Horses.

Several elegant GELDINGS for sale.—Apply at his stable on Main Cross street, adjoining Stout's carriage shop.

18-1f Lexington, April 24, 1812.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscribers, residing in Maury county (Ten.) two Negro Men, to wit:

Isaac & Harry.

ISAAC, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very likely, trim made fellow, and very black, quick spoken, had on when he went away, a black fur hat half worn, blue cloth pantaloons and short roundabout coat—also an old blue surtout coat.

HARRY, a stout made fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, a bushy head of wool, full mouth, speaks slow and weak, some white specks on his upper lip, he has a scar on his side by the stab of a knife, had on when he went away what is called a satin beaver hat half worn, a red flannel shirt, a smoky brown cloth roundabout coat, tow cloth pantaloons, the upper part of his shoes were split.—They were purchased in the city of Norfolk, in January last, which place it is thought they will go to.—The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negroes to the subscribers, or secure them in any jail so that we get them, with all reasonable expenditures.

Samuel H. Williams,

William Bradshaw.

April 1st, 1811.

18-3v

### Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, on the head of South Elkhorn, a negro man named

WILL.

AND some times he calls himself MANUEL, about six feet high, stoop shouldered, raven-boned, between thirty and forty years of age; he had on when he went away, a white linsey roundabout coat, and had plenty of other clothes with him. It is very likely he will make for Fleming county, as he has a wife there, or likely he is lurking about Mr. Huston's, in Woodford county, as he has another wife there. I will give the above reward if delivered to me, and will pay all reasonable expenses.

Joseph Higbee.

April 20th, 1812.

18-3t

### Pasture for Stock.

THE subscribers have leased the farm belonging to the estate of James Rose, dec. adjoining the out lots on Russell's road. Horses will be pastured at \$5 the season, and cows at four dollars per head. The lot is well enclosed and contains twenty-eight acres, a part of it woodland. There is a pump within the enclosure and the stock will always have access to water.

Thompson & Marsh.

April 24th, 1812.

18-1t

### Found,

A MONTH or two past, in the woods, near Lexington, a pair of SADDLE-BAGS, containing sundry articles of clothing. The owner by describing his property and paying for the advertisement, can get it on application at this office, or to

Asa Blanchard.

April 21st, 1812.

18-3t

THIS is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that my wife Kezia has left me and gone of her own choice, against my will, and has got the greatest part of my property, with all the children, and has put herself from under my protection. I therefore forewarn any person or persons from crediting her on my account for her or the children, or give any support to either on my account, as I am determined not to pay any contract of hers after this date.

Anthony Dunleavy.

Mercer county, April 20th, 1812.

18-3t

Military Dictionary, Library, Neef on Education, Commentary & Review of Montesque's spirit of Laws, Condillae's logic.

A few copies of the above works just received and for sale at the office of the Reporter.

Jessamine County.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Roberts, living on Clay's mill road, near the Fayette line, a Dark Bay Mare, with a star in her face, off hind foot white, some white hairs on her weathers: about ten years old, and about 14 hands high; has on a small bell. Appraised at \$12 Dec. 16th 1811.

JOHN METCALF J. P. J. C.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back!"

LEXINGTON, APRIL 28, 1812.

General Winchester arrived in this place on Sunday last, and will, we understand, make arrangements to commence recruiting immediately.

The detachment of twelve hundred men called from the state of Ohio by the president, has received orders to rendezvous at Urbana on the 29th inst. at which place it will be joined by two companies of regulars, and will march immediately for Detroit. Governor Scott anticipates a similar call on this state for a quota of men. Whenever in times of difficulty and danger, the aid of Kentucky may be required by the general government, we are persuaded from past experience, the call will be met with alacrity and promptitude. On former occasions of less import, Kentuckians were always ready—and to avenge the injuries inflicted on our fellow citizens by Britain and her savage allies, and to assert our rights as a nation, they will not be backward when the call is made on them.

The statement respecting the seizure of Amelia Island published in our last from the Charleston Times, appears to be correct. Additional particulars are given in the papers respecting the terms of capitulation &c. That the commandant and troops were allowed to march out with honors of war, and upon delivering their arms would receive their parole not to take up arms against the revolutionists:—all individual property to be considered sacred: the island, in 24 hours after the capitulation to be ceded to the United States, on conditions that the port of Fernando shall not be subject to any commercial restriction, but shall be open as heretofore to British and other vessels, and in case of war between the U. S. and G. Britain, to be considered a free port until the first of May, 1813. Gen. George Matthews, agent for the U. States, confirmed the same, on account of his government, subject to the future ratification of the President of the U. S. The Revolutionists 800 strong, next proceeded against St. Augustine, the only place that remained under Spanish authority—they marched into the town, and demanded a surrender of the garrison, which it was supposed would surrender on the next day, as it consisted of only about 200 men.

The federal papers state, that the President of the United States has expressed his pointed disapprobation of all interference of the United States' forces in this transaction. This information is given on the authority of Mr. Foster, the British Ambassador—we are nevertheless so incredulous as to disbelieve that the President ever made any such declaration.

The 3d U. S. regiment is under marching orders to form a new cantonment on the Chefunct river, to be called St. Tammany; this will be in a new country, little inhabited, but said to be healthy, about 60 or 70 miles east of New Orleans.

A party of United States troops, commanded by Col. Pike, succeeded in destroying a gang of robbers that have for some time infested the road leading from Natchitoches to the Sabine. Several shots were fired on both sides and some of the party were severely wounded: booty to the amount of 5 or 6000 dollars was taken and fourteen of the robbers secured. An account is given in a letter from Baton Rouge of a similar enterprise, against a nest of pirates on the southern coast.

The general election in the state of Massachusetts has taken place—the result has not been fully ascertained; in 290 districts Strong received 43,367 votes, and Gerry 37,144; federal majority 5,233. This statement is given in the Boston Palladium, which is by no means to be relied on—but it is certain the strength of the federal party has considerably increased since the last elections. The whole number of election districts in the state is near 500, and those yet to be heard from are chiefly democratic, so that there is still a probability of Gerry's re-election.

The governor of New-York in obedience to the orders of the President has ordered out 1600 of the militia, to garrison the north west borders of that state.

Wm. C. Claiborne has been re-appointed governor of the territory of Orleans.

Morgan Lewis, late governor of New-York is appointed by the President and Senate, Quarter Master General of the New Army.

William Jones, of Philadelphia, is appointed Commissary General.

All the navy officers are ordered to Washington City—the frigate Constitution has reached the navy yard at that place, for the purpose of being repaired.

The committee on Mr. Ormsby's motion for enquiring into the expediency of erecting a manufactory of arms at Louisville, in this state, reported unfavourably—in which the house concurred.

The Senate have passed a bill organizing a corps of artificers, and a bill for arming the whole body of militia of the United States—also a bill authorising detachments of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, to be ordered out by the President as the public exigencies may require. Both houses have been engaged in conference since the passing of the Embargo act—supposed on the subject of granting letters of Marque and Re-

prisal—but probably the bill authorising an additional military force, was then discussed.

A minister has been appointed by the court of Sweden to the United States, and was to sail to this country about the 15th of March.

In consequence of the capture by a British sloop of war, of a frigate belonging to General Borgella, (a St. Domingo Chief) he has retaliated on the English by causing all of that nation in his power to be put in prison.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. H. Clay to the Editor—dated,

"City of Washington, April 11, 1812.

"The rumor as announced in the Intelligencer of this day, that the Hornet has arrived, is not ascertained to be well founded. But the Post Master General has this day received, by a private vessel arrived at Baltimore, under date the 12th Feb. in which that minister writes, among other things, that it is probable he will send out by the Hornet a good commercial treaty. Upon the envelope of this letter, there is, on the 3d March, written a note as follows:—"I detain the Hornet a few days longer to take out the treaty."

"A vote took place in the House on yesterday, manifesting a disposition for a short recess. Should it take place, which notwithstanding that vote I think doubtful, it is not contemplated to extend it to above six or seven weeks."

## THE STRANGER—NO. VII.

Some of my grave readers are in a quandary whether to denounce me or not. They think I give too much of my attention to the ladies, and consider it a doubtful point whether I shall ever return to what they are pleased to term important subjects. Women have been so long engaged with trifles, and sober gentlemen so much in the habit of viewing them as frivolous beings, that I am not surprised at this censure. I may be a little old fashioned in my way of thinking, but for the soul of me I cannot believe that honest endeavours to bring women into their proper sphere deserves the imputation of trifling. The duties of wife and mother in society are important.—Let not a stoic world appreciate them too lightly.

The pernicious results of the fashions of females on health, social life and government, were noticed in my last in an essay from the pen of an associate. The facts he has stated I find upon enquiry, are founded on truth; and most of his deductions are not unworthy the Philanthropist. Yet one principle which this man maintains, viz. that all women, like the mother of our race, are instigated to evil by the devil, shall not escape my animadversion.—History informing me, that men in all ages have, by their conduct, regulated the other sex—I disclaim the idea that the taste of woman is naturally depraved—that she cannot be influenced by reason. When I advert to the wise beneficence of heaven, and think of the power that woman possesses of delighting our lives, I am ready to declare her susceptible of the best impressions.

It is to the deficiency of the opportunities of acquiring information, and the neglect of parents in making use of those which present themselves, that we ought to look for the reason why better impressions are not made on the opening minds of the females. The devotion of the men to fashionable women is what originates their foibles and confirms them in the practice of them. Appeal to the common observation of my readers for facts to substantiate what I advance. It is not here necessary that I should summon up all those facts to view, which are palpable to every one. Some of them have been mentioned in my preceding numbers, in which I have endeavoured to state the most prominent characteristics of female fashion, as received by men of different humours and principles. How far I have succeeded in this, let those who have read my productions judge.—I now, at least for a time, bid adieu to the ladies.

The men of fashion are the next objects of my care, and are heartily welcome to the time and paper the residue of this number may occupy.

That talents, worth and fortune are not hereditary in America, is a common observation. As to the two first, I never heard of their being so in any country, unless in the mouth of courtiers—and there are no titles or entailed estates in our land to secure riches to posterity. But these are not the reasons why this observation is of such frequent use. It is because the sons of men of consequence are so profligate for the most part, that they neither possess merit nor retain property. I will here endeavour to point out the causes that produce these effects. To illustrate my subject and assist in its disquisition, we will give the common history of a great, good and rich man in America, and comment on the course of Education usually prescribed for his son.

In this republican country it is not the man whose father was most distinguished and useful that fills our public stations. It is he who best understands, and is most likely to observe the interests of the community that is chosen. This then is the man who makes the greatest figure in Kentucky. It is his life we would endeavor to sketch.

He is most usually chosen from the humbler walks of life. The reason is, that in his youth, having neither by his parents nor by flatterers turned to frivolous things, nor his soul awakened to ambition, as his mind expands, a correct system of morals and the constitution of his country, which gives him as many privileges as the proudest of the community, become dear to him. He mixes with the world, which is ignorant and unjust while it frowns on him, smiles on the coxcomb. This to a virtuous mind gives the spring of emulation. By acquiring a fund of knowledge and acting uprightly, our rustic determines to soar above the fop. He becomes so conscious, that the vulgar no longer mistake him. The world honours his genius.

One would think that men who by these steps had mounted to fame, would ever strictly adhere to the principles and habits that first recommended them to the public favour; but speculations on the character of man must ever give way to experience. Our hero goes to the Kentucky Legislature, where he sees but little of the gay world, and finds enough ready to condemn with himself this little. But when he goes to Congress, (particularly since Mrs. President has established her levees) the splendour of fashion completely bedazzles him.—Men who are not fashionably well so little influence, and are so little noticed, that he cannot resist the inticements to desert his old creed. He joins the nightly revels of the dissipated—goes to Mrs. Madison's coffee room and Mr. Foster's entertainments—forgets Kentucky, joins cabals who wish our liberties in the bottomless pit. To obtain consideration throughout the union, he forgets he represents

a particular district, and is not brought to his senses till the period for which he was elected is drawing to a close. Then and not till then he recollects he is an American, or at least that to be re-elected he stands in need of the suffrages of a portion of the American people.

By this I would not wish to insinuate, that all our congressmen act thus. No! Kentucky has her members who spurn duplicity—nor flatter the great nor worship the fashionable. I only speak of those who act as I have described; and if there is no one who has done this, I have raved without meaning.

"But may I be whipp'd if you have" vociferated some one behind my chair. It was Jerry Broadbrim, who coming into my apartment when I was so busy in writing as not to notice him, had been for sometime looking over my shoulder—"You mistaken in that respect" said he, "no no! I will swear to every word of it and as much more. I have lived twenty years in Kentucky, and have seen such examples of political apostasy as have made me tremble for this maltreated country." He went so far as to mention names; but as I have enough to do to treat in general without descending to particulars, I shall not tell all he said. He spoke of high blood and rich people, who affect consequence, and are even more insupportable than members of congress who are corrupted to the east. He had left them, and was dashing away at the lawyers and doctors—but at first naming the doctors he stopped short and left me—recollecting that his wife was very ill, and that on his way to call the physician he had just stepped in to shew me he was perfectly reconciled.

Our merchants and congress-men who have been to the east, and mixed with the gay world, feeling their inferiority in parties of conviviality to the high bred bucks of the Atlantic States, and the pretty gentlemen of our own, determine that their sons shall not experience these mortifications. The mother is directed to dress the little master in the best style, that he may be caressed, and acquire confidence. The vulgar admire him, and praise his buttons and clothes, till the child's brain is turned wholly to the admiration of himself. The servants are told to treat him tenderly and respectfully. He takes his freaks, but as it would curb his spirit to use him harshly, he is soothed instead of chastised. The event generally turns out to be, that he is not only the tyrant of the servants, but of his parents too.

The dancing master is his first preceptor, with whom he learns the art of walking genteelly and of figuring in a ball room. As it is not altogether the ton yet for a man to be ignorant of letters, the boy is sent to school, where the teacher is his very humble servant, and indulges him in every thing. He gets the name of a fine genius, which the professor, to please his parents, gives him; but as the youngling, to shew his contempt for any thing that is vulgar and laborious, has it ever in his mouth, that he is not to depend on his talents for his bread, the fine genius most usually comes to nothing.

At the age of seventeen he comes into society, and is treated as a man. The world is his most obsequious—the little misses are in the fidgets,—"Oh he is such a clever fellow!" how he dances! he asked me the other day if I did not admire him—Oh he is a proper young man."

A man who has thus received adulation, when he comes into life, knows not what his duty is. In all his intercourse with men, he is too apt to act from the belief that every thing ought to be conformed to his will and interests, without regard or feeling for other men. This kind of conduct brings him to the public view in his proper light. He is found without merit—full of the most unjust opinions and propensities, and is deserted by every one. His property is soon squandered in idleness, show and dissipation—that greatest of virtues economy being disregarded.

This character which I have just delineated is so applicable to the sons of a large portion of our rich and great men, that we need no longer wonder why the father's qualities are not imparted to the child.

We cannot expect to see these evils remedied, until the vain splendour of life shall find men so philosophic as to disregard it. Then will the father so rear his son, that he may be susceptible of the noblest impressions;—and use the superior advantages of acquiring wisdom which are his. He will be taught to respect the rights of the community and the community in return will respect him. But most of all let the commonality be enlightened, that they may spurn servile adulation, and distinguish virtue under what garb so ever it may be concealed.

I have no doubt there are some of my readers who begin to think Gregory Grindstone some rude misanthropic old bachelor, who having on some account become disgusted with social life, is unwilling to see any one else enjoying it. Let me not be judged so harshly. No! Even in this land of strangers, where I find few to regard me with a friendly eye—where none deeply interest themselves in my fate, the recollection of my duties as a man induces me to mix with the festivity of the inhabitants. So much of that native candour (which in my youth, from those I was raised with I was induced to believe general) is still to be found in Kentucky, that I find in parties of conviviality, a respite from the cares that my long absence from my home and country produce. It is against the introduction of the follies importing daily from other countries, and the culture of those already imported that I would declaim.

That a man should be clothed with the graces when circumstances permit, I think correct enough; but that mental improvement should be sacrificed to these, I deem highly improper. But to conclude for the present.—That too great an attention to fashionable life, robs the mind of its energies, is palpable.

That it is not calculated for a country so democratic as Kentucky, is equally certain.

That it detracts from the real joys of existence, the wisest have allowed. All these considered, why should we tolerate it? Let him who is our and his country's friend, give these things his serious consideration.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

"Mr. Porter obtained leave, from considerations of both public and private nature, of absence from the service of the House for six weeks." Nat. Int.

## PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—BLOCKADED.

Within the last few days, two British frigates, one of them the Guerrier, have taken a station in our bay, in ten fathom water—no vessel whatever is suffered to pass until after having been boarded and examined. Both frigates shew the American colors, the better to disguise their intentions. The Guerrier had one of our pilots on board, who was required to give all the information he could furnish, relative to the stations and state of the American frigates.—*Journal.*

After an age of indecision, the language of the National Intelligencer has suddenly become manly and spirited. It is therefore with pleasure that we copy the following article from that paper; to the sentiments of which we heartily subscribe, with this difference; that we do not wish an immediate declaration of war, because the "probable preparations for warlike operations" are not yet sufficiently apparent. Had there been less doubt at Washington about the "probable" continuance of the preparatory measures—had Congress instead of wasting five months in idle debate and uncertainty, pursued their ulterior objects with vigour; and had the chairman of the committee of ulterior measures rightly set about preparing the feast to which he promised us an invitation, instead of intriguing for De Witt Clinton's election to the presidency, we should probably have been able to agree perfectly with the National Intelligencer in an immediate declaration of War. [EDITOR.]

The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the Hornet, as the period when the measures of our government would take a decisive character, or rather their final cast. We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

But if the reports which we now hear are true, that with England all hope of honourable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negotiations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favourable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken; and that step is war. By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss. It exists; and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honour and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great; our cause is just; and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonourable. With France we shall still be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees; the manner of its reception by our government, and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquiesces herself to the just claims of the U. States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, and if she fails we shall always be in time to place her on the ground of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event, it is hoped she will be placed. Nat. Intel. April 14.

## IMPORTANT.

On Tuesday the Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from their proceedings on a bill which the House of Representatives has passed with closed doors, which was then passed by that body, and has since received the signature of the president. The following is a copy of the bill as it passed into a law:

"An act in addition to the act entitled 'An act to raise an additional military force,' passed January 11th, 1812.

"Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of EIGHTEEN MONTHS, unless sooner discharged, such part of the light dragoons, artillery and infantry, authorised by the act entitled 'An act to raise an additional military force,' as he may deem expedient: Provided, the whole number so to be enlisted for eighteen months, shall not exceed fifteen thousand, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. And he it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers and privates so to be enlisted, shall be entitled to the bounty of sixteen dollars, and the same pay, clothing and rations, the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, and to all other allowances (the bounty of land excepted) provided by the said before recited act for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who may be raised under the same, and shall be held to perform the same duties, and be subject to the same rules and regulations."—Nat. Intel.

Burlington, April 2, 1812.

It is stated by a gentleman who has arrived in this place direct from Montreal, and who resides at the latter place, that the noted Captain John Henry was, a few days previous to the publication of his disclosures at Washington, appointed, by the Governor of Canada, high sheriff for the district of Quebec; an office said to be worth at least 10,000 dollars a-year. From a knowledge, of the gentleman who brings the information, we have no doubt of the truth of the statement. Thus it seems that the man who is cried down by a certain party as one of the most abandoned villains on the whole face of the earth, has been appointed to one of the most important and lucrative offices in the gift of the Canadian government. North. Cent.

## Indian Affairs.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Governor Harrison, to Col. John M. Scott, dated Vincennes, April 15, 1812.

"We have war in all its horrors with the Indians. A family were murdered in the Illinois territory, about 35 miles above this, on Saturday. The woman and four children were killed in the house, and the latter set on fire, and consumed with every thing in it. The miserable husband had been to mill about four miles off, and upon his return, found the house fall-

ing in, and a young man whom he had hired killed, and shockingly mangled in the yard. Last night an express arrived with the account of one other man being killed on the south east fork of White river. Two more are missing from the same neighborhood, and there is little doubt of their being killed also.

"The Indians' late professions of a wish for peace, were either altogether deceptive, or they have since changed their intentions on the prospect of a war between Great Britain and us. God grant me an opportunity of meeting these scoundrels in the same field with their equally perfidious allies, at the head of such troops as I lately commanded—they would be taught a long forgotten lesson. My soul is all on fire when I think of the dreadful picture which presented itself to poor Hutson upon his return home. He had but a few hours left his family in health and peace; the reverse was so sudden and horrible, that it has disordered his senses."—Frankfort papers.

## TO THE MILITIA OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The impending war between the United States and Great Britain, requires our attention, and the more particularly so, as it involves the state of the Western Country and its frontiers with relation to the Indian tribes, who exhibit a very hostile attitude.

The United States, besides provisions for raising 25,000 regular troops, and a few companies of Rangers, have passed an act authorizing the President of the United States to accept of 50,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Nothing has yet arrived to authorise me to act officially on the occasion. But a continued friend to our Country, and alive to what I deem her important interests, I have thought proper thus, through the medium of the press, to notify you of the occasion, and request you to be in readiness so soon as there shall be official authority, to furnish your full quota of Volunteers—assuring you that I shall put on foot the most prompt arrangements on my part, as soon as I shall be authorised.

CHAS. SCOTT.

22d April, 1812.

Pittsburg Manufacturing Company.—The whole stock has been subscribed for, and three payments made. As soon as the vault is finished the company will commence business.

According to Mr. Blodgett's statistical table, the total of the U. States lands for sale, including Louisiana, exceeds 600,000,000 of acres.

Increase of Baltimore.—Perhaps no town in the union, New York excepted, has advanced so rapidly in trade and population as Baltimore, during the last twenty years. In 1790 her population was 13,000; in 1800, 26,000; in 1810, 46,000. Her exports in 1790 were two millions; in 1794, five millions; in 1798, twelve millions. Her tonnage increased from 1790 to 1811 from 13 to 104 thousand tons; and her dwelling houses, the same period, from 1955 to 6611.

Knives, Forks and various articles of cutlery, Thimbles and metal Buttons of all kinds; all of superior workmanship, are manufactured by Giles Richards, in Boston. (Yankee.)

The first Bible Society established in this country, was at Philadelphia about 3 years since; and during this time, it has distributed about 5430 bibles and testaments. The New York Bible Society, distributed 1423 bibles, the last year. There are now about 20 societies of this description in the United States, which shews the importance of them, by circulating the bible in every direction.

DIED.—Of his wounds at Ciudad Rodrigo, General Crauford. Admiral Sir Charles Coton, died suddenly February 3.

## Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a negro fellow named ALLEN; belonging to the estate of John Breckenridge, dec. He is about 30 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks mildly and low, walks with his right foot turned out much more than the left, in consequence of his knee having been injured. It is probable he will be found in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Breckenridge's residence, or of Hickerson Belt, in Bourbon county, about 12 miles from Lexington. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, 2 miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

JESSE LEWIS.

April 27th, 1812.

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## Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of William Gist, in Fayette county, near the republican meeting-house on Monday the 20th inst. a GREY HORSE seven years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, shod all round, trots and paces very well, has a lump on his back, occasioned by the saddle. Has a small white spot on his left thigh. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the delivery of the horse to the above named Gist, or to John White, living in Scott county, on the Leestown road, for information where he may be had.

John Winer.

DAVID JONES returned that Geo. Thompson, living at the Shawnee springs, has taken up two mares, one a bay and the other a sorrel. The bay is about three years old, about four feet five inches high, a blaze in her forehead, two white feet and one partly white. The sorrel about four feet four inches high, about six years old, her ears cropped, a large star in her forehead. The said Thompson acted according to law. The bay mare appraised to \$12 and the sorrel to eight, this 8th January, 1812.

(A Copy.) Teste,

Thos. Allen, &c.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Boone's creek, Fayette county, near Cleveland's landing, on the night of the 20th of April, a likely negro man named

CHARLES,

Yellow complexion—five feet eight inches high, and heavy made, walks irregular, with his toes outward—twenty-two years of age; he has lost two or three of his upper jaw teeth—he was dressed in a roundabout drab cloth coat, red waistcoat, white linsey overalls, and a miller's hat. It is probable he will make for the little North Elkhorn. The above reward will be given for his delivery if taken out of the state, if within the state, Ten dollars—and if taken in the county, Five dollars, and reasonable charges paid.

JEREMIAH ROGERS.

April 21st, 1812.

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some saddle spots, appraised to \$10.  
173t William Grear, J. P.